

**APPENDIX I**

% Creating a network topology object

```

5      network_topo = topo('init');          % graphically place nodes on screen
      addlink(network_topo);                % graphically connect up nodes
      labelnames(network_topo);             % graphically label nodes

      save network_topo;                    % save network_topo for future use

10

      % Top level procedure to compute paths that optimize use of network capacity
      % inputs:
      %      D = traffic demand matrix
15      %      (retrieved from predictions stored in TMS Statistics Repository)
      %      network_topo = topology object defining the network topology
      %      P = network policy information
      %      (matrix of reserved capacity, which indicates links whose use
      %      is administratively prohibited or which should not be
20      %      completely allocated)
      % outputs:
      %      allocated_paths() = list of paths to set up, to TMS signalling system

25      C = capacity(network_topo);          % retrieve network topology information
      C = C - P;

      saved_C = [];
      saved_SLA = [];
30      assigned_paths = [];
      round = 0;

      [SLA, S] = create_ordered_sla(D);

35      F = SLA(1)

      for F = SLA',
          round = round + 1;
          saved_C{round} = C;
40          saved_SLA{round} = F;

          F % display the flow

          W = calc_weights('calcweight2',F,C);
45          [dist, P] = floyd(W);

```

```
path = findpath(P,F,i,F,j);
```

```
assigned_paths{round}.path = path;
assigned_paths{round}.flow = F;
```

```
if (isempty(path))
    fprintf(1,'no path for flow:\n'); F
```

```
else
```

```
    C = compute_residual_capacity('c - F.bw',path,F,C);
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
function [W] = calc_weights(func,F,C)
```

```
% function [W] = calc_weights(func,F,C)
```

```
%
```

```
% Compute the weights by calling func on each elt of C
```

```
% func must be of the form double func(Flow F, Capacity_elt c, node i, node j)
```

```
func = fcnchk(func);
```

```
for i = 1:size(C,1)
```

```
    for j = 1:size(C,2)
```

```
        W(i,j) = feval(func,F,C(i,j),i,j);
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

```
function [w] = calcweight2(F,c,i,j)
```

```
% function [w] = calcweight2(F,c,i,j)
```

```
% basic weight calc
```

```
if (0 == c)
```

```
    w = inf;
```

```
    return;
```

```
end
```

```
% rule out paths that can't hack it
```

```
if (F.bw > c)
```

```
    w = inf;
```

```
    return;
```

```
end
```

w = 1 / (c - F.bw) ; % fill links with most capacity first

```
function [C] = compute_residual_capacity(func, path, F, C)
% function [C] = compute_residual_capacity(func, path, F, C)
5 %
% Update capacity characteristics in C to reflect flow F being
% allocated along path using function func
% func should be of the form
% C_element func(C_element c, Flow F)
10
```

```
if (length(path) <= 1)
    return;
end
15
```

```
func = fcnchk(func,'c','F');
```

```
index = 1;
src = path(index);
20 index = index + 1;
```

```
for index = index:length(path)
    dst = path(index);

    C(src,dst) = feval(func,C(src,dst),F);

    src = dst;
end
25
```

```
function [SLA, S] = create_ordered_sla(D)
% function [SLA] = create_ordered_sla(D)
% takes the demand matrix and returns a list of SLAs,
% SLA of the form [ struct ; struct ; ... ] where struct is [BW, i, j]
% S of the form [ [BW, i, j] ; [BW, i, j] ; ...]
30
```

```
S = [];
```

```
for i = 1:size(D,1)
    for j = 1:size(D,2)
        if (D(i,j) ~= 0)
            S = [[D(i,j) i j] ; S];
        end
    end
end
35
```

```
end
40
45
```

```

[Y, I] = sortrows(S,1);

S = Y(size(Y,1):-1:1,:); % reverse order

5   SLA = struct('bw',num2cell(S(:,1)), 'i',num2cell(S(:,2)), 'j',num2cell(S(:,3)));

    return;

10  function [path] = findpath(P,i,j)
    % function [path] = findpath(P)
    %
    %

15  path = [];

    if (i == j)
        path = [i];
        return;
20  end

    if (0 == P(i,j))
        path = [];
    else
25  path = [findpath(P,i,P(i,j)) j];
    end

    function [D, P] = floyd(W)
    % function [D, P] = floyd(W)
    % given weights Wij, compute min dist Dij between node i to j
    % on shortest path from i to j, j has immediate predecessor Pij

30  n = size(W,1);
    if (n ~= size(W,2))
35  error('Input W is not square?!');
    end

    D = W;

40  P = repmat([1:n]',[1 n]);
    P = P .* ~isinf(W);
    P = P .* ~eye(n);

    for k = 1:n
45  for i = 1:n

```

10

[illegible]